

## HUGHES DEFIES WILSON TO SHOW CHARGE IS FALSE

Hurls Challenge in Cleveland on Huerta Ouster Order.

CALLS IT INTERFERING  
WITH OTHER NATION

Candidate Refers Directly  
to President for First  
Time in Campaign.

Charles E. Hughes, Sept. 26.—Charles E. Hughes issued a direct challenge to President Wilson in the presence of 10,000 cheering men and women at the Central Armory by defying the administration to deny that John Lind, President Wilson's special Mexican envoy, had been authorized to tell a certain foreign minister that if adequate means could not be found to eliminate Huerta from Mexican politics, the United States would intervene.

"Only the other day," he said, "we had a very clear statement of the principle that should govern us in this matter. It is a statement which comes from the head of the Administration, and it is very clearly put. It says, referring to Mexico: 'We have professed to believe that every nation, every people has the right to order its own affairs as it will, and we must live up to that profession in our actions in absolute good faith.'"

### Personal War on Huerta.

Mr. Hughes reread the authorization of John Lind from the Administration when the latter went to Mexico to say that Huerta was to be put out. He did not get out. It was a declaration of personal war on Huerta, he declared. Then the nominee pounded his fist into the palm with a resounding clang and went on:

"I referred to this the other night, and a leading organ in New York City, which is a very strong supporter of the Administration, at once sought through its representatives whether or not that statement would be denied. According to the report, it was said the charge would be answered by the Secretary of War, perhaps, or by the Secretary of the Navy. It was said that it would be denied. I have read that as a statement of what John Lind was authorized to say to the Mexican government. I now challenge the Administration to deny that that authorization was given."

"That, however, was not the only direct statement aimed at President Wilson," Mr. Hughes today. It was noted throughout his speeches, especially in Cleveland, that he was

challenging the Republican nominee for the first time continuously in three weeks. "Executive" he did not mention President Wilson by name, but hitherto he has gone no further than "our friends of the other side."

Mr. Hughes was unmistakably specific and direct in his denunciation of the Adamson eight-hour law and of President Wilson's Saturday defense of it.

It would not surprise many of those in touch with Ohio conditions and politics if the election here turned on the exposition of the Adamson bill. Several happenings seem to lead unquestionably to that conclusion. One of them was a seemingly well organized heckling of Mr. Hughes at the Willis-Overland automobile plant at Toledo. Another was the Wilson attempt to defend the bill on Saturday and the promptness and directness with which Mr. Hughes is trying to shoot that defense full of holes.

### Heavy Labor Vote in Ohio.

Here is a state which harbors some of the largest manufacturing industries in the country. Its labor vote is no small part of the total vote of the state. Mr. Hughes has emphasized this labor issue in no uncertain terms. He believes, and his advisers and the big campaign generals believe also, that if this issue is presented properly the people—labor and all—cannot fail to realize what this sort of legislation means.

Mr. Hughes did not catch the significance of the heckling at the Overland factory until later, but it was plain to see on the outskirts of the crowd of 3,000 workers who swarmed out of the plant that it was concentrated in the workingmen's meeting group of blue-jacketed workers.

Royal Scott, secretary-treasurer of the company, took Mr. Hughes out of the party arrived a few minutes before the noon whistle. It was purely an American workingmen's meeting. They stood about and filled the windows and roof ledges, looking up and down at Mr. Hughes on a big flag-draped stand.

The Republican nominee had been warned at the hotel beforehand that President Wilson's labor emissaries had been working in Ohio, and that at the automobile plant, where organized labor was represented by a high degree, there might be friction.

What actually happened was this: Mr. Hughes took his labor stand, his stand on war prosperity and then came to the so-called eight-hour law. It was mere pretense, that's all, he said. It did not change hours. If it had, the railroad men would have been the most disappointed individuals in the world. He did not oppose increases in wages, he insisted, but what about a probable increase in freight rates? Would not the railroad employees feel that as well as every one else? The question then became one of fairness.

"We cannot afford in this country," he said, "to establish any rule of force. If I were the Executive of this country I would stand like a rock against any one attempting to force me or Congress to do something the justice of which I did not yet understand. That is American government. That is what I stand for. Labor has won. Why, all we have got in free institutions is that."

"Free government means more to labor than to anybody else. We have won all through the past against every method of force exercised by the strong, and what degree of freedom we now enjoy has been won by reasonable methods and the rule of peace. I am proud that labor ought to be content. And I stand here to say that that is the most important thing in this country at the present day."

"If you worked in the Overland," he said, "you would be in the center of the thing, 'would you join the union?'"

"That would depend on the facts in the case," promptly replied Mr. Hughes. "I do not know the conditions in the Overland. I have no opposition to organized labor, as I have already shown you. What I would do in any case would be to examine the facts and see what was for the best interests of labor in the particular case."

The disturbers drew courage from that interruption. The occasional cries, "Hurrah for Wilson!" "Wilson!" etc., grew louder. The spokesmen in the

## Colby's Victory in Senate Race No Shock to M'Cormick

Democratic Chairman Is Willing to Fix Speaking Dates So  
Progressive Can Have Time for Own Fight  
Against McCombs and Calder.

Vanoe M'Cormick, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, was not worried yesterday at the announcement from Albany that Bainbridge Colby, one of the "seven little Progressives" on the sub-committee of the Democratic National Campaign Committee, had won the Progressive nomination for United States Senator, and would make an active campaign in this state against William F. McCombs, Democratic nominee for the Senate.

In fact, Mr. M'Cormick said the national committee would be glad to arrange Mr. Colby's itinerary for his Western trip in the interest of President Wilson, so that he could devote a satisfactory amount of time to his own campaign. The official returns showed Colby received 7,000 votes in the Progressive primaries as against 6,875 for William F. Calder, Republican nominee.

Mr. M'Cormick's attitude toward a Colby campaign in this state, appeared to support the contention made by local Democratic leaders that the Wilson Administration is not back of the McCombs candidacy, and in fact would

group on the outskirts of the crowd got busy.

"Now, my friends," Mr. Hughes was continuing, "I want you to know that the ambition that I have is to see a prosperous America."

"What about the Danbury haters?" several yelled at him. "Yes, the haters, Mr. Hughes." "How about that Danbury case?"

It had grown to such a chorus that the voice of Mr. Hughes could not be heard in the front of the crowd.

"Give him a chance to answer," shouted some one else. "That ain't right."

Didn't Understand Them.

Mr. Hughes thought these hecklers were referring to the Adamson bill. He did not distinguish the word "Danbury," he said later. He lunged out his arm in the direction of the shouters, pointed a finger at them good naturedly and replied:

"My friends over there have not heard what I just said. If you will tell them what I have said about the Adamson bill I think they will be satisfied. Their questions have been answered."

What many who have followed Mr. Hughes's campaign closely regard as the most important speech he has made thus far was delivered in the Valley Forge Hotel, Toledo, a few minutes later. It was almost entirely upon the Adamson bill.

"I believe in getting the facts upon everything," declared Mr. Hughes. "For that reason I get the more I respect a fact. I am for the facts and the men who know the facts. We ought to have a greater respect for expert opinion in this country than we have had. And I shall stand here to say that I believe there is no labor grievance that cannot be settled if it is approached in the right spirit and the facts are carefully examined. We must never allow any group to take us backward or to send us in a reactionary direction."

"What I object to is the fundamental thing of having Congress pass an act practically upon the demand of the Executive, raising wages by law without knowing what it was doing and whether it was justified by the facts. That is something new in America."

## MOOSE ELECTORS ON STATE TICKET

Republicans to Recognize  
Them in Slate for Saratoga Convention.

LEADERS PREPARED  
FOR WORK TO-MORROW

Harmony Is Expected to  
Rule, with All Factions  
Strong for Hughes.

It will be one of the most important functions of the unofficial Republican State Convention at Saratoga to-morrow to select six or seven prominent Progressives from this state as the Bull Moose representation among New York's forty-five Presidential electors.

The Progressives shall have a showing on the electoral ticket was decided yesterday at conferences among George W. Perkins, State Chairman, Frederick C. Tanner and other Republican and Progressive state leaders.

Considerable opposition to the scheme is expected from some of the old guard leaders upstate, as well as from some of the "stand-pat" element in the local organization. The state leaders, however, will argue the expediency of Bull Moose electors as the best evidence of a united party in the state and a material help to the state ticket this fall.

If the electoral programme goes through as expected a meeting of the Progressive State Committee will be called in a few days and an effort made to have the Bull Moose electors placed under the Progressive emblem on the national Presidential ticket. The Republican leaders in favor of the plan believe this would add 30,000 or 40,000 votes to the strength of the Republican national ticket.

No Slip-Up This Time.

The issue of the Syracuse meeting of the Progressive State Committee when the Hughes adherents failed to pass a resolution endorsing the Republican Presidential candidate will not occur at this second call of the state committee, according to those at yesterday's conferences.

The conferees declared 75 per cent of the members of the Progressive State Committee would vote favorably on the matter. They pointed out that the last card of the radical Bull Moose element in the state was played in the getting back of Judge Samuel Seabury in the Progressive primaries. Judge Seabury having lost the nomination to Governor Whitman, the opposition of the radicals has been crushed.

The placing of the Progressives on the electoral ticket necessitated the withdrawal of a sufficient number of Republicans from the electoral slate, which had been made up. It was said, this already had been done in this county and in Brooklyn, and the places will be ready from other counties upstate, it was stated, when the conferees meet at Saratoga. The regulars gladly withdrew here and in Kings, it was said, when they were convinced that the scheme would strengthen the state and national tickets. The needed withdrawal update were expected to be made in the same spirit.

### Prospective Electors.

Several names for the Progressive electors were said to have been suggested yesterday, to be finally decided upon at the convention. Among them were William Hamlin Childs, of Brookline, William H. Horstman, and R. H. Hooker, of this city; Ernest K. Cawcroft, of Jamestown; Horace Wilkinson, of Syracuse; and Virgil Kellogg, of Watertown.

The New York County Republican committee, at its meeting Monday to select the 114 delegates and alternates from this county to the Saratoga conference, named a fair representation of former Progressives who have returned to the Republican fold. At the suggestion of the state committee, the same plan was said to have been followed in other parts of the state.

Any attempt at the convention to raise objections to the present primaries and declare for a return to the old form of state convention, is expected to be promptly squelched as a matter of political expediency. The leaders will not allow the issue in possible the governor may be asked to shift the St. Louis date for one in Ohio.

for the state primaries when he was Governor.

Chairman Tanner, Senator Ogden L. Mills and other state leaders went to Saratoga last night, to be on hand today for conferences, in regard to the platform and other matters to come before the convention. Most of the leaders and a good many delegates are expected to get into Saratoga today.

CHICAGO TO WELCOME  
WOMEN CAMPAIGNERS

Two Meetings Arranged for  
Hughes's Booster Party.

Chicago, Sept. 26.—Miss Harriet E. Vittum, who is in charge of the Woman Voters' Campaign at Western

Republican headquarters, to-day completed arrangements for the reception of the party of women who will arrive in Chicago October 5 on the Women's Transcontinental Hughes and Fairbanks special train.

The train is scheduled to arrive in Chicago at 12:30 p. m., and the party of visitors will be met at the railway station by a reception committee of 200 women.

After a parade through the downtown streets the visitors will be entertained at luncheon and listen to addresses by Alvin T. Hart, manager of Western Republican headquarters, and Raymond Robins. In the evening the women will attend a mass meeting at the Auditorium, where Albert J. Beveridge, of Indiana, will deliver the principal address.

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## ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS: MOVEMENTS OF WARSHIPS

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

ARRIVED.

Sept. 26.—Glasgow at Brooklyn. High at New York.

Sept. 26.—Anchorage, Monaghan, Smith and Storer at Hampton Roads. Arkansas, Delaware, Florida, Florida, Kansas, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Oklahoma, South Carolina, Texas, Utah, Vermont, Virginia, West Virginia, Wisconsin, Wyoming, and the United States Navy.

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DEPARTED.

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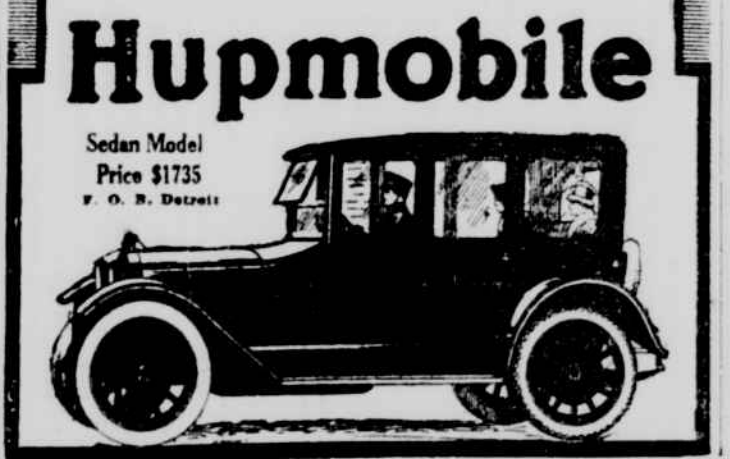
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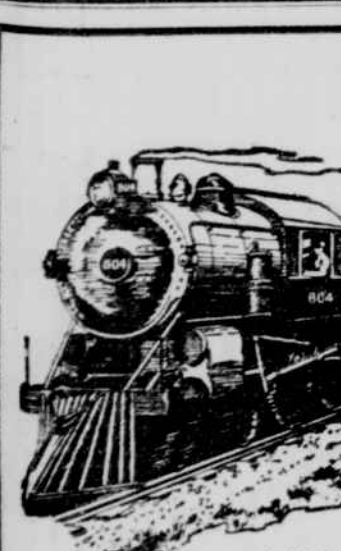
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